

Our Last Sensation

Major John M. Crowell and Wm. Small, Special Agents of the Post Office Dept., arrived in our town last Thursday evening with a fine double team and put up at the Perkins House. Maj. Crowell registering his name as John Monroe, and Mr. Small as Wm. Grant. Maj. Crowell gave out that his business in visiting our county was to make inquiries and ascertain what iron and lead prospects there were in this vicinity, he being in the employ and representing a large Mining Company in Chicago, Ills. Mr. Small being quite a young man, passed himself off as the nephew of Maj. Crowell, and the latter referred to his nephew as young and inexperienced, just out of school and having never been away from home, he was kindly taking him along to initiate him into the ways of the world, so that he might be able to "paddle his own canoe" after awhile.

They acted their parts so well that though they remained nearly a week, no one suspected their real characters until the time arrived to bag their game, when it transpired that they were Special Agents of the P. O. Dept., looking for "crooked" postmasters.

On the 2nd inst. the net so skillfully laid was drawn, and postmaster S. D. Foster was found in the meshes. On being arrested a decoy letter containing five dollars was found on his person, opened and mutilated. He also confessed to having tampered with other decoy letters. Mr. Foster waived an examination and gave a bond of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the U. S. District Court at Jefferson City next September.

The arrest of Mr. Foster caused a general excitement. Many were greatly astonished, while others were not so much surprised. Much regret is expressed that Mr. Foster has thus fallen, and a general sympathy is manifested for his family, who, of course, feel the disgrace deeply.

Maj. Crowell and Mr. Small are well qualified to fill the positions they hold. Probably no community was ever more completely taken in than ours as to the real character and intentions of these gentlemen. The Major as a mineral man was a complete success, and Mr. Small in enacting the character of an innocent young man, just from school and rather soft, developed a talent that would make his fortune on the stage. Specimens of ore without number were brought to the Major for his inspection and opinion, and numerous invitations were extended him to visit the fine prospects in our vicinity, some of which he accepted, and so pleased was he with the mineral indications that he declared his intention to invest largely in our mineral lands.

While the Major diverted the attention of our citizens by personal reminiscences and graphic accounts of the strange people and countries he had seen, his mining interests in California and elsewhere, Special Agent Small was actively engaged in working the decoys by which our P. M. was trapped. For the ostensible purpose of improving his health and perfecting himself in horsemanship (he was in the cavalry service three years,) Mr. Small rode out every day. But so unskillfully did he manage his horse that he attracted no little attention, and there was much merriment at his expense. Getting beyond observation, however, Mr. Small put his horse to the gallop in order to intercept the mail riders on the different routes and examine the pouches and puts in decoys.

Having successfully concluded their business Major Crowell and Mr. Small departed this morning, leaving behind them many friends and well-wishers, and not a few sorely disappointed individuals who were confidently looking to the Major to assist them to fortune by opening up their lead mines.—West Plains Journal.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

The Reasons Why.

We ought to nominate and elect for county court justice the gentleman, whom I am about to name, are quite numerous and weighty. Let me begin with the least, though, exceedingly important one. A great part of the business of our county and probate court is with Germans who are not always able to express themselves readily in English. A judge who speaks German will then facilitate the business of the court immensely, as was the case when Judge Clarenbach and Judge Ott were members of the court. But above all, if we can secure the services of a man of excellent business qualifications, of deliberate not hasty judgment, of unbiased, impartial justice—then we ought to insist on his serving. Such a man is our fellow townsman,

MR. WILLIAM PORTH.

He possesses another advantage over many others who may be equally competent that a long and tried experience. For six years he was a member of the county court of Osage county, and so admirably have the affairs been conducted there, that the county has no debt or none to speak of—has good roads, good public buildings, and—good officers. The collector for instance, though a personal friend of Mr. Porth, was not granted a year and a half beyond his term in which to straighten up; but promptly at the lawful time the settlement was made and the money had to be forthcoming—and it did come. That is the only way to do business, and the only safe manner of discharging the duties of a trust.

That Mr. Porth is, then, a most proper person for the responsible position, will be granted. The further question is, can he be elected? Is he so well known and respected, that he can obtain a majority? As far as Liberty, Osage Bluffs, St. Thomas and Jefferson are concerned, there is no man in the county fit for the position, who would command a larger vote and voluntary support than Mr. Porth—and I believe even the upper townships would give him a majority notwithstanding the supposed popularity of Mr. Frank Dixon. In regard to him I wish to say, that he is an excellent gentleman, worthy all the honors which his fellow-citizens would bestow, but my man has the advantage of tried and proved experience over him. Therefore, if the county convention is wise, it will nominate for county judge, Mr. Wm. Porth, and we will see that he is elected.

MISSOURI MIXTURES.

The Republicans and Independents of Joplin are delighted with the nominations of Finkelnburg, Allen and Weigel.

The Democratic Congressional Committee for the fifth district will meet at Sedalia, Dent county, Aug. 30.

The collector of Phelps county violated the law in letting the delinquent tax list, and the County Court refused to render judgment.

The rumor prevails that Bell has endeavored to compromise for \$50, with Mrs. Mulvehill, for the caning of her son.—Holden Enterprise.

On Saturday last a man named Gibson was killed in the Adkins shaft at Granby, by a tub used in hoisting mineral falling upon him.

The engineer corps which is to complete the Carthage railroad to Oswego, Kansas, arrived at Carthage last week, and ere this have gone to work on the road.

The wheat, rye and barley threshed out last week and the week before "panned out" big; the hearts of our farmers are all big with thankfulness to Almighty God for the blessing bestowed upon them and us.—Holt County Sentinel.

The new wheat crop is coming into market quite rapidly, and our mills are now making new wheat flour. It is said by the millers that the character of the grain is not so good as was expected and hoped by the farmers.—Palmyra Democrat.

Mr. Samuel Syler, who resides one mile west of Talsville, had four stacks of hay burned on the night of the 4th of this month. Mr. Syler is the second gentleman that has had his crops destroyed by fire in the neighborhood of Talsville within a month, and it is no doubt the act of some atrocious person, who, if he had his just dues, would now be serving his term out in the State Prison.—Ray Chronicle.

Notice.

The Board of Aldermen of the city of Jefferson will on the 23rd, 29th and 30th days of August, 1876, sit as a Court of Appeals at the Mayor's office in said city, to hear appeals from the assessment made by the city assessor for the year 1876.

By order of the Board made the 14th day of August 1876. Wm. L. DAVISON, City Register.

Raffle

A gold watch belonging to the E. L. Edwards fire company is to be raffled in a short time. The watch and list are at Wagner's saloon, in Neef's House. Any one wishing to take chances can procure them. The company is in need of money and wish to convert this watch into cash. Let our good citizens come forward and take a chance in the raffle. Help along the good cause and run a risk of getting a good watch. Chances one dollar each. aug18dt.

Gov. Noyes, in his speech at Rochester, had this to say of the bloody shirt: "Well, gentlemen, it was no disgrace to Rutherford B. Hayes to wear the bloody shirt when the rebel bullets went crushing through his blood and bone and a broken arm hung by his side, as he led his brave boys on."

We assure all and singular those Democratic brethren who are trying to lie Mr. Phelps out of his steamboat scrape that they will not succeed. We have got all the facts nicely arranged, and, when the time comes, the revelation will be made. Meantime enough is known, beyond the shadow of a doubt, to disgrace Mr. Phelps in the eyes of every decent man and woman in Missouri.—Globe-Democrat.

The list of cotton mills stopped in New England is reported in the Boston Advertiser at over 1,000,000 spindles, and the additions in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with more to be heard from Rhode Island and Connecticut, at 200,000, or 12 1-2 per cent. of the usual production. The spindles stopped are one-half on print cloths, and represent a product of 55,000 pieces a week. Compared with the returns of previous years, the present production is less than would have been sufficient for any season since 1872.

Gen. Joe. Lane is living in a small frame house on a spur of Rogue River Mountain in Oregon. He is 83 years old.

"A lovely new idea" for the seaside: A polonaise made of a dainty kind of hand-worked tape trimming. It is very fine, and looks like a cross between cherry and the English lace of the cream and ecru tints. It is expensive because it is all hand-made.

The business depression at Boston is driving many professional men into manual labor. Mayor Cobb recently had 800 applicants for two vacancies on the police force, and one of the men appointed is a recent Harvard College and medical school graduate, and a practicing physician whose wife and babe were suffering for food.

The tax-list of Phelps county was published by the New Era, but it was published less than four weeks before the July term of the county court, and consequently no judgment could be rendered against the delinquent lands. The matter was referred to the Attorney General and he decided that unless the list was published according to law the taxes could not be collected for this year. This will be bad business for the revenue of Phelps county.

Russia is neutral in the Eastern war. But the Archbishop of Moscow on the 12th of July held a solemn service in his cathedral for the success of the Serbian and Montenegrin arms.

Finkelnburg Declines.

We learn from the St. Louis Evening Republican, of the 16th that the committee appointed by the Republican state convention to announce to Hon. G. Finkelnburg his nomination as a candidate of that party for governor met at 11 o'clock in the morning at the office of Finkelnburg & Rassieur. Mr. Finkelnburg met the committee at 12 o'clock, and Mr. McMillan, chairman announced the purpose of the committee. Mr. Finkelnburg thereupon presented a written reply to the communication of the committee, positively and unequivocally.

DECLINING THE NOMINATION.

The committee used all its power of persuasion to induce Mr. Finkelnburg to reverse his decision, but without effect. Mr. McMillan said he felt greatly grieved over the matter, because the party felt that with Mr. Finkelnburg at the head of the ticket there were great hopes of its success at the November election. Mr. Ittner said that whilst he was not prepared to hold out to Mr. Finkelnburg hopes of his election if he became a candidate, he believed that the Democratic majority could be reduced ten thousand, which he would regard as a great victory. Each member of the committee in turn united his persuasions and arguments to the general effort, but

MR. FINKELNBURG WAS IMMOVABLE.

He sat during the discussion silent and thoughtful, and it was plainly to be seen that he felt called upon to perform a very disagreeable duty. Finally a member of the committee asked him if there was any probability of his reversing his decision. He answered that there was not the slightest, as his mind was definitely and positively made up. The committee then rose and after shaking hands with Mr. Finkelnburg very cordially, and expressing in emphatic terms their disappointment, bade him adieu and departed to report to the State Central Committee at headquarters.

The State Central Committee is called to meet on the 24th instant to fill the vacancy.

The Independent, Greenback Democracy of the State have called a convention to nominate a State ticket—to meet in this city on the 6th of September. The Democrats of the State are thus to be afforded an opportunity to get a Democratic nominee for Governor the respectable portion of the party can vote for.

The Confederate House of Representatives is again in a tangle, and Sunset Cox, that contemptible puppy and upstart, with no brains and less character, is playing the buffoon for its edification. He is a fit subject to be the parliamentary leader of such a body. The latest news from the House represents him as exceedingly drunk and disorderly.

Gen. Tom Ewing, the leader of the Ohio greenback party, made a speech at Columbus on Friday last, in which he fully endorsed the St. Louis platform and Tilden's letter.—Tribune, 13.

For a very correct likeness of Gen. Tom Ewing, we refer our readers to Gen. G. C. Bingham's painting of "Order No 11," in which the author and hero of that infamy in all the teachings of the Missouri Democracy, Gen. Tom Ewing, is placed prominently in the foreground.

It's too bad. We had flattered ourselves with the belief that the great speech of Senator Morton was unanswerable, when what was our surprise and dismay yesterday morning to find our neighbor of the Tribune had tackled it. We had thought, surely it would escape his terrible attention; that he would condescend to suffer it to pass unnoticed, rather than inflict upon us the pain of seeing him pounce upon it with all the fearful force of his ponderous blade, the consequence of all which is that the great War Governor of Indiana retires from the field and will make no other speech this canvass. Cruel Tribune.

PHILLIPS is desperately in earnest in his desire for re-election to Congress; and he evidently believes that in the absence of any other commendation or passport to Democratic favor, he must satisfy the Democracy of his consummate ability, not only to vilify and malign the principle leaders of the Republican party, but to make odious and ridiculous the solemn memorial services that are annually observed over the graves of the heroes who conquered the rebellion and whipped treason out of the Democratic party, of which he is an apostate servant. In this he appears to have hopeful promise of success. On every stump, in his canvass for a re-nomination, he studiously assails such men as Blaine and Garfield—in comparison to whom he is as the insignificant silly moth to the mountain-throned eagle, in every point of manly worth—accusing them of offences that he dare not charge to their faces and knows to be false. Not only does he exhibit this mark of mean cow-

ardice, vilifying his bettes at a safe distance beyond their reach and hearing, but he goes farther and seeks to stigmatize the graves of the dead soldiers of the Union. As to this, his apologist the Sedalia Democrat, in reply to a correspondent of the JOURNAL, would have us believe there is a misunderstanding. But there is no misunderstanding about it. If Phillips intended solely to hold up to deserved contempt and execration some villainous contractor who attempted a base imposition, we can conceive of no circumstance that made it necessary for him to speak of the places of sepulture for the nations dead as the grave of the "Army mule." Phillips has the name of having been a Union officer. If that be true, these graves to which he makes such sacrilegious allusion may cover the bones of some of his men. The facility with which he forgets the respect due to their sacred ashes is not, however, remarkable. Those who know the man are no strangers to the fact that integrity, fidelity or constancy in any of the obligations of life are not to be looked for from him. False in one thing, false in all. There are other instances of his recreancy. Pledging himself publicly and privately that if once elected to Congress he would not ask to be again, we are not surprised to see his flagrant violation of that pledge now.—Will the Sedalia Democrat deny this? It dare not.

A NEW CONGRESSMAN.

A New Congressman is not generally of much service beyond his vote, during the first session. By the second session he begins to be of essential benefit to his constituents. But during the second term, if sent back, he is a comparatively old member among the many new ones, and his ability to be of service thus greatly increased.—Sedalia Democrat.

If the above is not intended as a dig in the ribs for ex-Congressman, T. T. Crittenden, what does it mean anyhow? He was, "a new Congressman" when he took his seat in December, 1874, and the Democrat's language is, he was not generally of much service beyond his vote." So the Democrat, the file leader of the great reform party of the Seventh District, did, as the teacher did with Mary's little lamb "turned him out," and didn't give him a chance at a second term. Had he been returned, according to the logic of the above extract, he would have been "a comparatively old member, and his ability to be of service thus greatly increased."

But the absurdity and contradiction of this Democratic logic becomes strikingly exemplified, when it is remembered that the Democrat took the lead in ousting Col. Crittenden, "a comparatively old member," and putting in his place Col. Phillips, "a new Congressman," who, we are gravely told, has not been "of much service beyond his vote" up to the present time. Yet the Democrat has been for months past leading with encomiums this inefficient "new Congressman," and urging that he should be re-elected to the position in which his inefficiency has been strikingly exemplified!

Now let the Democrat be consistent and if it means anything in what is quoted above, other than a thrust at Col. Crittenden, let it wheel about, as it has done recently in the case of Tilden for President "eat crow" and urge the nomination of Crittenden, as the most proper person to send to Congress of this district. It it does not do this, its words are hypocritical and its recommendations of Phillips, the shabbiest kind of inconsistency. Sedalia, August. 12; 1876.

A Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC!

WASHINGTON, AUG., 16.—The son of Speaker Kerr, telegraphs that since the arrival of Dr. Pope, who give the patient immediate relief, hope of the recovery of the Speaker has revived.

The President will leave here on Friday or Saturday for Long Branch.

INDIAN NEWS.

Nothing has been heard at army headquarters from Gens. Crook and Terry, since the forward movement against the Sioux and all published accounts of fights that have taken place are discredited.

The new four-and-a-half per cent. loan for \$300,000,000 will be brought out in a short time. There is the greatest competition for control of it among foreign and domestic bankers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The son of Speaker Kerr telegraphs from Rock Alum springs, Virginia, this morning: "Father is falling very fast. We expect the worst every moment."

The report of Gen. Crook's fight with the Sioux in which the Sioux were annihilated is confirmed by dispatches to Gen. Sherman from another source.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug., 14.—At a large meeting of the taxpayers of Pettis county a resolution was adopted to repudiate \$189,000 of the Bonds of the county voted years ago to the Tebo and Neesho railroad and Lexington Branch road. All accrued interest on these bonds have been paid to May 1, 1876.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The report comes from Fort Laramie, that Gen. Terry has had a fight with and defeated the Indians with great loss. No particulars.

LONDON, Aug., 16.—There is serious rioting at Belfast, Ireland. Twenty-six persons have been taken to the Hospital.

ST LOUIS, Aug.—The strikers on the O. & M. road have been paid off and discharged. The strikers have disbursed, and the strike is ended.

Waifs.

A Halifax merchant is making arrangements to secure a cargo of grain in the West, convey it over the Intercolonial Railway and ship it at that port for Europe, and thus ascertain the chances of making Halifax a profitable grain-shipping port.

In spite of the recent reports to the contrary, an Old Catholic Congress will be held this year. It will meet at Breslau September 22-24. About a month earlier, upon August 20, Dr. Herzog, Bishop-elect of the Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland, will be consecrated at Rheinfelden by Bishop Reinkens.

The post card manufactory at Springfield is running ten hours a day, turning out about 500,000 cards per day, and is 3,500,000 behind its orders. The number of cards printed during the quarter ending July 1, was 38,000,000, an increase of nearly 10,000,000 over the corresponding quarter for 1875.

Paul West, counsel, for the remonstrants against the commutation of Jesse Pomeroy's sentence, charges, through the Boston Globe, that he wasn't notified of the recent hearing on the case before the Governor and Council. The hearing was had with closed doors, everybody but the Council and the counsels for the petitioners for the commutation being excluded the reporters.

Bob Ingersoll "Explains."

The Democratic papers—particularly the National Democrat—have been criticizing severely, and in some respects falsely, the remarks of Col. Ingersoll upon taking his seat as Chairman of the Peoria County Republican Convention. To correct these false charges, and to state just what he did say, the Colonel publishes a card in the Transcript of Monday morning, of which the following is essential part. We doubt whether the Democracy will be anxious to put Col. Ingersoll to the trouble of explaining any further:

1. I did say that the worst ward in New York, the ward in which there is the most ignorance, the most crime, the most vice, and the most lice, would give the largest Democratic majority.
2. I did say, speaking of Gen. Grant, that he had done more than any other man, probably, to save the Nation; that I could not forget that at Donelson the eagle circled up the cliffs to victory for the first time, and that when I heard a dirty, lousy Democrat or rebel slander and curse him, that I felt outraged.
3. I did say that this was a time of general suspicion—that everybody suspected everybody. That an office holder had a decent suit of clothes he was charged with stealing them, and that lazy loafers would sit on the corners with faces that had not been washed for a year, and denounce every man with a clean shirt "as a thief."

Upon the subjects of shirts, dirt and vermin, I made no other observations.

What I did say is bad enough and true enough, without any addition whatever; but, bad as it is, and true as it is, I am willing to, and do, stand by every word.

I do say that the worst wards, the worst cities, the worst States, are the Democratic wards, the Democratic cities and the Democratic States. I do say that the Hamburg murderers are supporters of Tilden and Hendricks. I do say that the haters of liberty, the assassins, of colored men, women and children, the masked wretches who ride to the hut of the free-man and shoot him down like a beast, disregarding the prayers and tears of wife and children, I do say that these men are not for Hayes and Wheeler.

I do say that the real friends of liberty are the only friends of labor, and that those who vote for Hayes and Wheeler are the best friends of liberty, labor and law.

I write this for one reason, and for one reason only. I am unwilling that any one should believe that I judge men by their condition or position, instead of by their heads and hearts.

Serastopol has been in a ruined and dismantled condition since the close of the Crimean war. It does not now contain more than 6,000 inhabitants, who are scarcely able to exist upon the remnants of the once flourishing commerce of the port. The life of the community shows signs of reviving of late, some military vessels having been constructed on its new slips. Forts Constantine and Catherine are still standing, badly battered with cannon-balls. Forts Nicholas and Alexander and the quarantine are completely dilapidated, some hundreds of dwellings having been built with the stones which once formed their ramparts. The principal public buildings of the city are all destroyed.